

Kentucky Items of Interest

BABIES' LIVES SAFEGUARDED

By Appellate Judge O'Rear's Decision that Authorities Have Right to Kill Tuberculous Cattle.

Frankfort, Ky.—As a result of the decision of Judge Ed C. O'Rear, in the court of appeals, in the case of John Whitner and others against Dr. J. M. Mathews and others, of Jefferson county, the lives of thousands of babies in Kentucky will soon be put out of peril so far as impure milk is concerned. Judge O'Rear, delivering the opinion of the appellate court, says it is better to kill the cows than the babies, and the right of the authorities to kill the cattle that can not stand the tuberculin test is upheld in this opinion. The injunction prayed for in the Jefferson circuit court to restrain the board of health from killing the cattle that were decided by the authorities to be tuberculous should not be granted, says Judge O'Rear in his opinion.

TWENTY-FIVE NIGHT RIDERS

On a Mysterious Mission in Harrison and Robertson Counties.

Cynthiana, Ky.—Twenty-five night riders on a mysterious mission through Harrison and Robertson counties, ordered the citizens of the little town of Clayville, Harrison county, to extinguish all their lights. They halted at the edge of the town and communicated the order, which was promptly obeyed. Through the darkened city the riders then passed about midnight, and those daring enough to peep at the band saw that they carried white horse-blankets. Where they went is a mystery, but they returned through Clayville early in the morning, and disappeared in the direction of this city.

MUNICIPALITY NOT RESPONSIBLE

For Failure of Stationhouse Keeper to Preserve Order in Jail.

Frankfort, Ky.—The Kentucky court of appeals, in affirming the judgment of the Shelby circuit court, holds that a municipal corporation can not be held in damages through the failure of its stationhouse keeper to preserve order among the inmates and prevent their injuring one another. The decision was announced in the case of Morgan against the city of Shelbyville. The appellant, locked up over night, quarreled with two other inmates of the cell he was occupying and they gave him a severe beating. He sued the city and the lower court sustained a demurrer to the petition.

Winchester, Ky.—The Grand Lodge of Kentucky Knights of Pythias elected O. H. Pollard, Jackson, past grand chancellor; C. F. Saunders, Frankfort, grand chancellor; B. L. Slade, London, grand vice chancellor; H. A. Schabert, Versailles, grand prelate; J. W. Carter, Owensboro, grand keeper of records and seals; P. B. Eubank, Bowling Green, grand master of exchequer; George Carter, Latonia, grand master of arms; J. C. McLean, Frankfort, grand inner guard; Sherman Arns, Maysville, grand outer guard; J. B. Mathews, Covington, and Jovett Henry, Hopkinsville, representatives to the supreme lodge. The reports show 178 lodges in the state, with 13,791 members.

Carrollton, Ky.—John S. Harlow, of Worthville, connected with the United States revenue service, was shot and probably fatally wounded by two negro tramps here.

Louisville, Ky.—Approval of the elastic currency system and the central bank were the principal developments in the convention of the Kentucky Bankers' association, attended by bankers from all parts of the state.

Louisville, Ky.—Sue to recover \$900, which he alleges he lost in a draw poker game at the Seelbach hotel, conducted by Ed Alvey, was filed against the Seelbach Hotel Co. and Ed Alvey by T. J. Kemper. The suit created a sensation.

Lexington, Ky.—Native Belle, a 2-year-old bay filly by Moke, out of Yellow Belle, by General Wellington, won the Kentucky Futurity for 2-year-old trotters, in the second heat stepping the mile in 2:07½, shattering all previous records for trotters of her age.

Lexington, Ky.—Chairman Henry T. Duncan, Jr., of the fusion general committee, said that the fusion ticket would go on the ballot for the November election as the republican ticket and that the republican device (log cabin) would be used.

Lebanon, Ky.—Edward Baumeister, of Louisville, widely known throughout Kentucky as "Cherokee Ed," has purchased from the Columbia Trust Co. a fine farm in this county about five miles west of this city. The place contains 530 acres, and the price paid was between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

Frankfort, Ky.—Superintendent of Public Instruction Crabbe will leave here October 15 for St. Louis, where he will join the state superintendents of the other southern states and will visit schools in Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois and other progressive states in the west.

GOV. WILLSON CRITICISED

For Issuing Open Letter to Antipoolers Urging Them To Organize Liberty Leagues.

Frankfort, Ky.—The criticism of Gov. Willson for issuing recently an open letter to the antipoolers of the burley tobacco district in Kentucky urging them to organize liberty leagues is being joined in by members of the state administration. These men have been interested in the success of the pooling movement, and have urged growers in the communities they have visited within the last few weeks to join the pool.

They say, discussing the matter privately with their friends, that the governor has placed them and every canvasser for the burley tobacco society in danger of being shot down.

These officials say that under the governor's pronouncement the antipooler who is approached by his neighbor with a request to pool can shoot him down, and then, upon his own declaration that threats were used to induce him to pool, go free by the pardon route from the executive office.

MUST USE DILIGENCE

In Informing Themselves of Conditions of Corporations They Represent.

Frankfort, Ky.—In reversing judgment of the Graves circuit court in a case of Vick Allen against H. C. Neals and other directors and officers of the May Pants Co., where it was sought to recover money used in purchasing stock in the company, alleged to be worthless, the Kentucky court of appeals declared that officers and directors of corporations in this state may not close their eyes to the existence of facts that they ought to know, and if they give out statements which are false in a material degree, those persons who deal with the corporation, or buy its stock based upon such reports, are entitled to recover whatever damage they suffer. The court declares that officers of corporations must use ordinary diligence and perspicacity in informing themselves of the condition of the corporation they control.

AGED BACHELOR

Successfully Resists Efforts To Regulate His Habits.

Lexington, Ky.—Joseph Piper, a 70-year-old bachelor, who owns 173 acres of land valued at \$10,000, and has a good bank account but alleged miserly habits, was arraigned in the circuit court before Judge Parker in an effort to have a committee appointed to manage his estate and see that he keeps himself and his house clean. Piper testified that there was nothing wrong with his mind, that he believed he had a right to live as he chose, without asking permission from any one so long as his morals were good and he paid his bills. The jury disagreed, and Piper went back to his farm.

LIFE'S TIDE EBBING.

Condition of Former Senator Lindsay Extremely Critical.

Frankfort, Ky.—Former United Senator William Lindsay is at the point of death as the result of a sinking spell which he has sustained. He has been suffering with bladder trouble for the past two months and has not made the successful resistance to the malady that his physician could wish. Dr. H. S. Keller said that Senator Lindsay's condition is very critical and his death is liable to occur at any time. Senator Lindsay is 74 years of age.

Frankfort, Ky.—Secretary of State Ben L. Bruner has called upon the state banks to make a report of the condition of their institutions at the close of business, October 2, 1909. All questions in some way or other must be answered that are asked by the secretary of state, and the report must be in the secretary of state's office not later than October 14. The report must be accompanied by sworn statement of its condition by the cashier, president or vice president of each bank.

Lexington, Ky.—William W. Evans, the widely known and popular trotting horseman, who has long been regarded as the premier yearling handler of the world, died at his residence on South Broadway. Evans had been suffering with an aneurism for five or six years, and something over a year ago the trouble became so pronounced that he was compelled to put his horses into other hands and give up work entirely.

Paducah, Ky.—Hiram Smedley, former county clerk and deputy county court clerk, was adjudged insane, and he was taken to the asylum at Hopkinsville. The several indictments against him for alleged penitentiary in office were continued. Smedley is a drug fiend.

Somerset, Ky.—Burnside, this county, was almost wiped out by a fire which caused a loss of \$60,000. The local postoffice was destroyed.

Henderson, Ky.—The Henderson Chair Co.'s factory burned. Loss, \$12,000; insurance, \$7,000.

BANKERS ADOPT RESOLUTIONS

Declaring in Favor of Examinations by State Examiners of All State Banks and Trust Companies.

Louisville, Ky.—The 17th annual convention of the Kentucky Bankers' association ended here with the election of J. C. Utterback, of Paducah, Ky., as president, and the re-election of Secretary Davis, of Louisville, and Treasurer H. D. Ormsby. Immediately following adjournment a meeting of members of the American Bankers' association was held, at which W. W. Larkin, of Covington, was elected state vice president, and E. C. McMahon, of Shelbyville, was elected executive committeeman from Kentucky. One of the principal resolutions was an emphatic declaration in favor of examinations by state examiners of all state banks and trust companies, the authorization for such inspections to be granted by the Kentucky legislature.

LOUISVILLE'S MAYOR IS SUED.

Action Is Brought to Prevent Him Pressing His Candidacy.

Louisville, Ky.—George D. Todd, independent republican candidate for mayor, brought suit against Mayor James F. Grinstead and County Clerk Mark Gabbhart, asking that the former be enjoined from pressing his candidacy and that the latter be restrained from placing Mr. Grinstead's name on the ballot. Mr. Todd, in his petition, states that only he is legally qualified to become mayor, but takes issue on Mayor Grinstead's eligibility, saying that he believes the election of 1907 was for a fixed term, and quotes the constitutional prohibition against mayors of first-class cities succeeding themselves in office. He says that unless legally prevented Mr. Gabbhart, as county clerk, will place Grinstead's name on the ballot, which will take many votes away from him (Mr. Todd), who, he says, is the only man who had announced that he was qualified to occupy the mayor's chair. These events are but incidents in the warmest municipal campaign in many years, both parties being split and each having two tickets in the field. The negro enters largely into the campaign and the democrats, particularly those on the ticket headed by William O. Head, a prominent tobacco warehouse man, have made this the paramount issue, and asking for "a white man's government." The "Citizens' ticket," a defection principally from the Head ticket, is headed by Owen Tyler, a wealthy business man.

Lexington, Ky.—Mrs. Lucy Alexander, 65, relict of A. J. Alexander and mother of Mrs. W. E. Simms, Dr. A. J. Alexander and Kenneth Alexander, died suddenly of heart failure in her residence, on the famous Woodburn farm, at Spring Station. Mrs. Alexander was one of the wealthiest and most widely known women in the blue grass region.

Louisville, Ky.—James G. F. Shuttleworth, a millionaire merchant, has purchased the holdings of the Ross-Paris Co. in the Louisville hotel for \$115,000. A short time ago Shuttleworth purchased the interests of Mrs. Walter S. Paris in the property. The Louisville hotel is one of the best known in the south.

Henderson, Ky.—The Corydon Coal Co. and J. L. and T. E. Jones, at Corydon, this county, who also own the title to the Magnolia coal mine, sold a half interest in both mines to Dr. R. S. Sigler and V. G. Conley for \$20,000. About 1,000 acres of coal rights are included in the deal and the purchasers have about 1,000 acres more to be added.

Louisville, Ky.—Three hundred delegates were present when President Edwards called the National Association of Life Underwriters' convention to order. Mayor James F. Grinstead delivered a welcome address, which was responded to by the president. James M. Johnson extended welcome to the delegates on behalf of the Louisville Underwriters' association.

Lexington, Ky.—At the Burley Loose Leaf Tobacco Warehouse 1,430 pounds of tobacco from the 1909 crop of Osborne & Berry, of this county was sold to the American Tobacco Co. for an average of \$15.40 per hundred. One basket of the tobacco brought \$17.25 per hundred.

Louisville, Ky.—Much sorrow was expressed by horsemen and friends when the news reached here of the death of Mrs. Edward Corrigan, wife of the well-known turfman. Mrs. Corrigan had been an invalid for years.

Louisville, Ky.—The total registration of Louisville was: Democratic, 24,594; republican, 19,054; independent, 10,065, a gain of 2,325 over 1908.

Glasgow, Ky.—Odell Kirby, a negro, fatally cut Tom Skies, a white man, here. Feeling is very bitter against the negro, and if apprehended a lynching will likely follow.

Owensboro, Ky.—The burley committee of the Green river district has closed a deal with the American Tobacco Co. whereby the crop of 1909 is sold at \$14 for leaf and \$6 for trash.



DECREASE IN DRINK HABIT

Better Living Conditions, Increasing Intelligence and Diversion of People Some of Causes.

It is only proper and right that the public's attention should be called frequently to the evils of intemperance. Few of us meanwhile realize what immense strides humanity has made in the course of the centuries toward temperance.

As late as 1736, we are told by Porter in his "Progress of the Nation," the favor in which intoxicating drinks were held by the people had reached such a point as to occasion continual debates in parliament and to call for remedies of a very stringent character. It was then the practice of some keepers of liquor shops to entice customers with a notice to be following effect, painted on a board outside the tipping house: "You may here get drunk for a penny, dead drunk for 2-pence and have clean straw for nothing." The mere difference in public opinion in our own day and in the age which would tolerate such a vicious appeal to the lowest of instincts perhaps is its own best comment.

When the legislators of that time, thinking to correct the abuse by increasing the price of spirituous liquors, proposed a duty of 20 shillings (\$4.80) a gallon, the act led to riot and violence on the part of the populace. The secret sale of gin went on in defiance of the law. Says the historian: "The demand for penalties the offenders were unable to pay filled the prisons and by removing every restraint plunged them into courses more audaciously criminal."

In March, 1738, a proclamation was issued to enforce the gin act, to protect the officers of justice in their efforts to that end and threatening offenders with punishment. Within less than two years from its passage 12,000 persons had been subjected to fines. The harsh measures failed utterly, as any measure, unsupported by public feeling, always must fail.

"Nor were those habits of drunkenness," Porter again remarks, "confined to the laboring classes. What would now be called drinking to excess was then so much the custom in every circle that it was as uncommon for any party to separate while any member of it remained sober as it is now for any one in such a party to degrade himself through intoxication. In those days it rarely happened that men holding the rank and otherwise bearing the character of gentlemen rose from the table of a dinner party in condition to enter the society of females, and thus all were debauched from the sweetest hours of rational enjoyment which now springs from social intercourse." The contemporary novels verify these words.

With reference to this same period another authority tells us: "No loss of character was incurred by habitual excess. Men in the position of gentlemen congratulated each other upon the number of bottles emptied; and it would have been considered a very frivolous objection to a citizen who aspired to the dignity of alderman or mayor that he was a habitual drunkard."

If one seeks an explanation for the great and most satisfactory decrease in drunkenness which has come one finds it not in drastic laws or compulsory prohibition, but in the growth of intelligence among the people, in an enlightened public opinion, in the spread of education, refinement and sane living consequent thereupon. Writes I. K. Friedman in Chicago Daily News, Better living conditions, better wages and shorter hours and the diversion of the people from grosser and crueler forms of sport to healthy amusements have been tremendous factors in the movement.

Nor is it to be doubted that these same beneficent forces, increasing in strength as humanity increases in age and experience, will lead to a greater and greater decrease in the drinking habit; for of all methods of abolishing an evil that of pointing out its bad effects to those who indulge in it has proved the best and the most lasting.

The "Coke" Evil Spreading.

"All over the south the cocaine habit seems to be on the increase," remarked Dr. J. V. Hyde of New Orleans, in Baltimore the other day.

"The evil could be greatly lessened, if not stamped out, if it were not for the ease with which the 'coke fiends' can get prescriptions for the drug. Armed with these, they know what drug stores will give them the beloved stuff that will for a short while give them visions of paradise. The cocaine habit is tenfold worse than the whisky habit, for alcohol does not begin to exercise the slavish hold over its victims that the other does. The chronic dope user will not balk at taking as high as 60 grains at a time, although for any salutary purpose one-half of a grain is all that is necessary."

"The evil has grown to such proportions that it will have to be legislated against for the protection of society. I am satisfied that a great percent of the crime done in the southern states is committed by a vicious and idle element while under the drug's influence, and utterly oblivious of decency and morality."

Life is a succession of lessons which must be lived to understand. — Baron Siebig.

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MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

FALL—14 weeks, \$29.50,—in one payment, \$29.00. Installment plan: first day \$21.05, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term, \$9.45.

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment, \$28.50. Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00. Installment plan: first day \$16.75, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.

SPRING—7 weeks term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)

On board, refund in full.

On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the Institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 15, 1909.

The first day of Winter term is January 5, 1910.

The first day of Spring term is March 30, 1910.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

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